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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6655

BILL NUMBER: SB 425

NOTE PREPARED: Jan 14, 2003

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Civil Commitment of Sexual Predators.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Young R Michael

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: X **GENERAL**
DEDICATED
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: This bill has the following provisions:

(A) It provides for the commitment of a person found to be a sexually violent predator to a mental health institution for an indefinite period following the person's release from a correctional institution upon completion of a sentence imposed for conviction of a sexual offense and civil commitment upon release of a person charged with a sexual offense upon a finding of not guilty by reason of insanity.

(B) It provides for an annual review and hearing on the person's condition and for release of the person upon a finding that the person's mental abnormality has so changed that the person is not likely to commit predatory acts of sexual violence if released.

(C) It requires the commissioner of the Department of Correction to establish a multi-disciplinary review team that includes individuals from other state agencies to assess initially whether a person meets the definition of a sexually violent predator and to notify the Attorney General of the multi-disciplinary review team's findings.

(D) It requires the Attorney General to establish a Prosecuting Attorney Review Committee to review the records of each person referred to them. It allows the Attorney General to file a petition for civil commitment of a person that the Attorney General and the Prosecuting Attorney Review Committee believe to be a sexually violent predator.

(E) It requires a court hearing to determine if there is probable cause to believe that the person is a sexually violent predator and requires a trial to be held not later than 60 days after the probable cause hearing.

(F) It provides for the psychological examination of the person by qualified experts and requires the court to appoint experts to examine the person if the person is indigent.

Effective Date: July 1, 2003.

Explanation of State Expenditures: This bill would affect three different state agencies at different points of time:

Agencies Affected: The *Department of Correction (DOC)* which houses offenders who have been convicted of a sex crime is required to assemble a multi-disciplinary team to assess sex offenders before they are released. If the sex offender is considered to be a potential sexual predator, the Department would notify the Office of the Attorney General about the offender's scheduled release from prison. If the offender is held for additional hearings (see below), the Department of Correction would be required to hold the offender in a secure custody while the hearing is being held.

The *Office of the Attorney General (AG)* shall appoint a prosecuting attorney review committee to review the records of each person referred to AG's office by the Department of Correction. If the prosecuting attorney determines that the offender in question is a sexually violent offender, the Attorney General has the discretion to file a petition with a court for a probable cause hearing not later than 75 days after the date that the AG receives written notice of the offender's scheduled release. If the court determines that the offender is a sexually violent predator, the court shall conduct a trial -- which can be by jury -- within 60 days of the probable cause hearing.

If the court determines that the offender is a sexually violent predator, then the court will commit the offender to the custody of the *Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA)*. The offender will then remain until the offender is safe to be at large. The Division may enter into an agreement with the Department of Correction for confining the offender.

Estimating the Number of Offenders Affected: Offenders would come from two different sources:

- Defendants found not responsible by reason of insanity at the time of the commission of the crime and
- Offenders released from the Department of Correction after serving a term of imprisonment after being convicted of a sex crime.

Almost all of the offenders are likely to come from the second category.

The Department of Correction projects that for FY 2003, 609 sex offenders will be released. Based on discussions with the assistant attorney general in the state of Kansas, the Kansas AG's office filed probable cause petitions against roughly 10% of the sex offenders scheduled for release.

Number of Offenders Brought to Trial After Probable Cause Petition:				
Based on FY 2003 Projected Releases:		Based on Experience in State of Kansas		Number of Offenders
600	x	10%	=	60

Of these, roughly 50% of these offenders are estimated to be committed in this civil process as a violent sexual predator. Consequently, in any given year, 60 offenders would be subject to a probable cause hearing and 30 offenders could be committed to the Division of Mental Health and Addiction.

Number of Offenders Committed As Sexual Predators:				
Based on Number of Offenders Brought to Trial		Percent Committed based on Kansas Experience		Number of Committed Offenders
60	x	50%	=	30

The number of offenders who could be committed and serving time in DMHA facilities by 2010 would depend on how long the offenders would remain in the program. The civil commitment law has existed in Kansas since 1995, and one offender has been released and three are in the transitional or conditional stage of release as of this date. Consequently, if on average, offenders remain in the DMHA facility for seven years, the accumulated population in this new facility could be 210 before any offenders begin to be released.

Potential Number of Offenders In Committed Violent Sex Offender Unit Managed by the DMHA If Offenders Are Released After Seven Years By Fiscal Year							
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Cumulative Number of Sexual Predators	30	60	90	120	150	180	210

Estimated Costs By Agency:

Department of Correction: Assembling a multi-disciplinary team to examine the records of offenders committed for a sexually violent crime who are scheduled to be released would likely not require any additional staff. Detaining an offender would not affect the Department of Correction's prison capacity if all evaluations and court decisions were made prior to the offender's earliest possible release date. DOC would incur transportation and related security costs when an offender needs to appear in court in a civil commitment hearing.

Office of the Attorney General: The estimated staff needed include two deputy attorneys, two investigators, and a part time secretary. The estimated staff costs for these employees is \$195,582 in FY 2004 and \$194,988 in FY 2005. These costs include salaries, fringe benefits, and indirect costs.

The funds and resources required above could be supplied through a variety of sources, including the following: (1) Existing staff and resources not currently being used to capacity; (2) Existing staff and resources currently being used in another program; (3) Authorized, but vacant, staff positions, including those positions that would need to be reclassified; (4) Funds that, otherwise, would be reverted; or (5) New appropriations. According to the December 7, 2002, manning table, the Attorney General's Office had 13 full-time vacancies for attorneys, at least five vacancies for clerical workers, and three vacancies for investigators.

Ultimately, the source of funds and resources required to satisfy the requirements of this bill will depend upon legislative and administrative actions.

Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services: DMHA expenditures for this bill would depend on the facilities these offenders may be housed in or, if an interagency agreement is reached, what DOC facilities might house them.

FSSA anticipates that a new facility would have to be built to house these offenders. [Note: These added costs will be included in a later update of the fiscal note for this bill.]

The estimated cost of housing is based on the annual cost per patient at the Isaac Ray Unit at \$375 per day or \$136,875 per year. FSSA also indicates that the hospital facility would incur an additional cost of \$31,487 for security costs per year for each predator. These security costs are not included in the total costs shown below.

The bill also specifies that these confined offenders be given treatment. Cost estimates for treatment depend on the types of services necessary.

Summary of Costs for the State:

Summary of Expenses For Civil Commitments for Sexual Predators for State Agencies Projected Through FY 2010 (In Millions)							
<u>FY</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
DOC	minimal costs if court decisions are made before offender's release date						
AG	\$0.19	\$0.19	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.21	\$0.21	\$0.22
DMHA	<u>\$ 4.11</u>	<u>\$8.21</u>	<u>\$12.32</u>	<u>\$16.43</u>	<u>\$20.53</u>	<u>\$24.64</u>	<u>\$28.74</u>
Total	<u>\$4.30</u>	<u>\$8.40</u>	<u>\$12.52</u>	<u>\$16.63</u>	<u>\$20.74</u>	<u>\$24.85</u>	<u>\$28.96</u>

Explanation of State Revenues:

Explanation of Local Expenditures: Courts would likely incur more expenses for the civil commitment procedures as well as for the professional evaluations of persons held in county jails to determine whether a person is a sexually violent predator, as defined in this bill.

Prosecuting attorneys would also be required to have a series of additional hearings to determine whether a crime is sexually motivated.

As an illustration of the added expenses that counties would incur, there are three types of costs that would be specifically identifiable with each offender who is tried as a sex offender and each offender determined to be a sexual predator.

For each offender against whom the Attorney General petitions for a probable cause hearing and assuming that each offender is determined to be a sexual predator, the offender has the right to a jury trial and the right to an examination.

If each jury trial involves a six-member jury with an alternate, and the jury trial lasts two days, the cost per trial could be as high as \$560 (\$280 for jury fees for each day) and fees for a psychiatric examination (assume 3 hours of service at \$100 per hour) and for legal assistance (assume 15 hours at \$100 per hour).

The total cost for a jury trial for an offender could be the following.

Estimated Cost for One Jury Trial to Determine Whether a Person is a Sexual Predator		
<u>Cost Item</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Jury Fees	7 members x \$40 per day x 2 days	\$560
Expert Witness Fees	3 hours x \$100 per hour	\$300
Legal Expenses	15 hours x \$100 per hour	<u>\$1,500</u>
Total Costs for Single Jury Trial		<u>\$2,360</u>

If all offenders were declared indigent and all requested jury trials, counties could be subject to the following annual expenses each year.

Estimated Costs for Jury Trials:				
<u>Number of Jury Trials</u>		<u>Cost Per Trial</u>		<u>Annual Cost of Trials</u>
60	x	\$2,360	=	\$141,600

In addition to these trials, each committed sexual predator has the right to an annual review. Assuming that that each hearing involves an attorney representing the person and an expert witness, the average costs for a hearing would be the following.

Estimated Cost For An Annual Review:		
<u>Cost Item</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Expert Witness Fees	2 hours x \$100 per hour	\$200
Legal Expenses	4 hours x \$100 per hour	<u>\$400</u>
Total Cost for Annual Hearing		\$600

As the cumulative number of offenders committed as sexual predators increases, the costs of annual hearings will also increase.

Based on the projected number of cumulative sexual predators who are committed, the costs of both the added jury trials and annual reviews are projected between 2004 and 2010 to be the following.

Estimated Costs for Counties:

Potential Number of Offenders In Committed Violent Sex Offender Unit Managed by the Division of Mental Health and Addiction If Offenders Are Released After Seven Years							
<u>Costs of:</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Annual Reviews	\$18,000	\$36,000	\$54,000	\$72,000	\$90,000	\$108,000	\$126,000
Jury Trials	<u>\$141,600</u>	<u>\$141,600</u>	<u>\$141,600</u>	<u>\$141,600</u>	<u>\$141,600</u>	<u>\$141,600</u>	<u>\$141,600</u>
Total Costs:	<u>\$159,600</u>	<u>\$177,600</u>	<u>\$195,600</u>	<u>\$213,600</u>	<u>\$231,600</u>	<u>\$249,600</u>	<u>\$267,600</u>

Explanation of Local Revenues:

State Agencies Affected: Department of Correction; Division of Mental Health; Attorney General; State Parole Board.

Local Agencies Affected:

Information Sources: Department of Correction Planning Division and Legal Division; Loren Snell, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Litigation, Kansas Office of Attorney General

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